

HANDOUTS

For

Madina Book 1

Prepared by
The Institute of the Language of the Qur'an
(Toronto)

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Parts of the Speech

In English language there are 8 Parts of Speech namely:

Noun	Pronoun
Verb	Adjective
Adverb	Preposition
Conjunction	Interjection

In Arabic language there are 3 Parts of Speech:

اِسْمٌ = Noun فِعْلٌ = Verb حَرْفٌ = Particle

But these three Parts encompass all eight Parts of Speech of the English Language.

Parts of Speech in Arabic Language

Particle حَرْفٌ	Verb فِعْلٌ	Noun اِسْمٌ
Preposition = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ	Verb (same as in English)	Noun = اِسْمٌ
Conjunction = حَرْفُ عَطْفٍ		Pronoun = ضَمِيرٌ
		Adjective = نَعْتٌ / صِفَةٌ
		Adverb = ظَرْفٌ
		Interjection = اِسْمُ الْفِعْلِ

The Arabic Alphabet and Vowel Signs

The Arabic letters of the alphabet are twenty nine (29) in number, all of which, with exception of Alif, are consonants.

Consonants means it has speech sound.

There are three vowel signs in Arabic.

FATAH (—) denoting “a” e.g. د = da ر = ra

KASRAH (—) denoting “i” e.g. د = di ر = ri

DUMMA (—) denoting “u” e.g. د = du ر = ru

SUKUN (—) it is the sign denoting absence of a vowel.

A consonant that does not carry any vowel is marked by a Sukun.

In Arabic there are three (3) parts of speech.

اسْم (Noun) فِعْل (Verb) حَرْف (Particle)

Arabic اسْم includes English nouns, pronouns, adjectives and adverbs.

Arabic فِعْل is co-extensive with English verbs.

All words besides اسْم and فِعْل are حَرْف - Particles.

اسْم (noun) may be indefinite (نَكِرَةٌ) or definite (مَعْرِفَةٌ).

There are no definite or indefinite articles in Arabic language equivalent to English **a, an, the**.

Indefiniteness of اسْم is indicated by تَنْوِين (**nunation** at the end of the noun) which means the vowel sign is doubled at the end of the word.

Definiteness is indicated by اَلْ **prefixed to the noun**.

كِتَابٌ a book

قَلَمٌ a pen

الْكِتَابُ the book

الْقَلَمُ the pen

Since اسْم cannot at the same time be definite and indefinite, تَنْوِين and اَلْ **do not coexist**.

الْكِتَابُ and الْقَلَمُ will be incorrect.

Tanween is also used with proper nouns i.e. مُحَمَّدٌ، خَالِدٌ، زَيْدٌ. Even though there is a

tanween at the end of the noun, **these proper nouns are definite**.

Arabic nouns have ENDINGS to show their functions in a sentence.

Just like us, when we go to office, Bank or factory for work we have work cloths or uniforms, when we go for formal functions like weddings, Valimas or reception, we dress accordingly. When we are at home, we wear different cloths and when we retire for the night to sleep, we put on sleeping dress.

In short, we dress according to what the occasion or function demands.

Similarly, the Nouns have different endings to show their function in a sentence. It can be a subject (Nominative case or مَرْفُوعٌ ending) or it can be an object of a verb (Accusative case or مَنصُوبٌ ending) or it can be a possessor of a thing or come after a preposition or an adverb (Genitive case or مَجْرُورٌ ending).

There are three endings of Noun (the vowel sign on the last letter of the noun).

1. Dammah

الكِتَابُ، كِتَابٌ، مُحَمَّدٌ، الْبَابُ، بَابٌ

2. Fatah

الكتابَ، كتابًا، محمدًا، البابَ، بابًا

3. Kasrah

الكتابِ، كتابِ، محمدِ، البابِ، بابِ

1. When the last letter of a noun has a DAMMAH

It is said to be مَرْفُوعٌ (it indicates **Nominative Case**)

ذهبَ محمدٌ إلى السَّوقِ . حامدٌ طالبٌ مُجتهدٌ . آمنةٌ بنتٌ جميلةٌ .

2. When the last letter of a noun has a FATAH

It is said to be مَنصُوبٌ (it indicates **Accusative Case**)

رأيتُ محمدًا في السَّوقِ . كمَ دُولارًا عندَكَ . أشهدُ أنَ محمدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ .

3. When the last letter of a noun has a KASRAH

It is said to be مَجْرُورٌ (it indicates **Genitive Case**)

هذا كتابُ محمدٍ . السَّاعَةُ على السَّرِيرِ . أيُّ يَوْمٍ هذا ؟ أيُّ شَهْرٍ هذا ؟

Please memorize the above ARABIC TERMS and watch carefully the ENDING VOWEL SIGNS ON NOUNS TO KNOW ITS FUNCTION IN THE SENTENCE.

Nominal Sentence (الْجُمْلَةُ الاسْمِيَّةُ)

What is a sentence?

Sentence is a group of words which make complete sense.

Muhammad is a student.

Hamid is sick.

The core ingredients of any sentence are a subject and a predicate. The subject names a person, a place or a thing we are talking about. The predicate makes a statement about the subject. In other words the predicate is the part of a sentence which expresses what is said about the subject.

In the above two sentences **Muhammad** and **Hamid** are subjects and “**is a student**” and “**is sick**” are predicates.

In Arabic language there are two kinds of sentences.

The one which begins with a noun (اِسْمٌ) is called **nominal sentence** الْجُمْلَةُ الاسْمِيَّةُ

And the one which begins with a verb (فِعْلٌ) is called **verbal sentence** الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ

We shall discuss here only the nominal sentence.

A simple nominal sentence is of this form:

Zayd is learned.	زَيْدٌ عَالِمٌ
Fatimah is learned.	فَاطِمَةُ عَالِمَةٌ
The boy is intelligent.	الْوَلَدُ ذَكِيٌّ
The girl is beautiful.	الْبِنْتُ جَمِيلَةٌ

Just like in English, a nominal sentence in Arabic has two parts:

Subject (الْمُبْتَدَأُ) and Predicate (الْخَبَرُ)

The noun with which the nominal sentence begins is called (مُبْتَدَأٌ) **subject**, and the **other part**

which says something about it is called (خَبَرٌ) **predicate**.

Usually, the **subject of a nominal sentence** is a **definite noun**, either a **proper noun** like Zayd and Fatimah , a noun **with the definite article** like الْوَلَدُ and الْبِنْتُ or a **pronoun**.

The **predicate** is usually **indefinite**, and **agrees in gender** with the subject.

Both the subject and the predicate are **marfu** مَرْفُوعٌ , that is, it will have one dumma or tanween (double) dumma.

Put the following nouns into their respective “cases”. First as indefinite then as definite nouns; then change them into feminine nouns and do like wise. Do as shown in the examples.

FEMININE			MASCULINE		
Genitive مَجْرُورٌ	Accusative مَنْصُوبٌ	Nominative مَرْفُوعٌ	Genitive مَجْرُورٌ	Accusative مَنْصُوبٌ	Nominative مَرْفُوعٌ
مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمٌ	مُسْلِمًا	مُسْلِمٌ
					صَادِقٌ
					عَالِمٌ
					مُؤْمِنٌ
					مُدَرِّسٌ
					كَافِرٌ
					كَاذِبٌ
					مُشْرِكٌ
					طَالِبٌ
					طَبِيبٌ
المُسْلِمَةُ	المُسْلِمَةُ	المُسْلِمَةُ	المُسْلِمُ	المُسْلِمَ	المُسْلِمُ

Paradigm of the Unaugmented Trilateral Verb						أَبْوَابُ الْفِعْلِ الثَّلَاثِيِّ الْمَجْرُودِ
Group I - I	Group I - A	Group U - U	Group A - A	Group A - I	Group A - U	
باب حَسَبَ (ح)	باب سَمِعَ (س)	باب كَرَّمَ (ك)	باب فَتَحَ (ف)	باب ضَرَبَ (ض)	باب نَصَرَ (ن)	
حَسَبَ : يَحْسِبُ	سَمِعَ : يَسْمَعُ	كَرَّمَ : يَكْرُمُ	فَتَحَ : يَفْتَحُ	ضَرَبَ : يَضْرِبُ	نَصَرَ : يَنْصُرُ	
He thought حَسَبَ	He heard سَمِعَ	He became noble كَرَّمَ	He opened فَتَحَ	He struck or hit ضَرَبَ	He helped نَصَرَ	
He inherited وَرَثَ	He understood فَهَمَ	He moved away بَعُدَ	He went ذَهَبَ	He sat جَلَسَ	He wrote كَتَبَ	
	He played لَعِبَ	He became larger, bigger كَبُرَ	He bowed down رَكَعَ	He washed غَسَلَ	He entered دَخَلَ	
	He memorized, protected حَفِظَ	He approached قَرُبَ	He raised رَفَعَ	He returned رَجَعَ	He sought طَلَبَ	
	He drank شَرِبَ		He did فَعَلَ	He descended نَزَلَ	He prostrated سَجَدَ	
	He laughed ضَحِكَ		He searched بَحَثَ	He broke كَسَرَ	He killed قَتَلَ	
	He became happy فَرِحَ		He cut قَطَعَ	He knew عَرَفَ	He studied دَرَسَ	
	He rode رَكَبَ		He gathered جَمَعَ	He lied كَذَبَ	He lived سَكَنَ	
	He worked عَمِلَ		He prevented مَنَعَ	He was patient صَبَرَ	He thanked شَكَرَ	
	He knew عَلِمَ		He explained شَرَحَ	He triumphed , overpowered غَلَبَ	He cooked طَبَخَ	
	He showed mercy upon رَحِمَ		He succeeded نَجَحَ	He carried حَمَلَ	He created خَلَقَ	
	He followed تَبِعَ		He benefited نَفَعَ		He looked نَظَرَ	
			He began بَدَأَ		He left تَرَكَ	
			He asked سَأَلَ		He attended حَضَرَ	
			He read قَرَأَ		He failed رَسَبَ	
					He provided , bestowed or blessed رَزَقَ	
					He remembered or mentioned ذَكَرَ	
					He worshipped عَبَدَ	
					He came out or exited خَرَجَ	
					He ordered أَمَرَ	
					He ate أَكَلَ	
					He took أَخَذَ	

The Conjugation of the Past Tense - **الفعل الماضي**

Please remember that in Arabic Verbs the doer of the action (**الفاعل**) is **ALWAYS** present. Either attached or in its hidden form.

			الفاعل	Suffix		
He wrote			مُسْتَتِرٌ	NIL	كَتَبَ	هُوَ
They (2 men) wrote	'Alif' of Dual	أَلِفُ الْمُثَنَّى	ا (أَلِفٌ)	ا	كَتَبَا	هُمَا
They (more than 2 men) wrote	'Waw' of Plural	وَإِوُ الْجَمَاعَةِ	و (وَإِوُ)	وَإِ	كَتَبُوا	هُمْ
She wrote	'Ta' is the sign of feminine	تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثِ	مُسْتَتِرٌ	تْ	كَتَبَتْ	هِيَ
They (2 women) wrote			ا (أَلِفٌ)	تْ + ا	كَتَبَتَا	هُمَا
They (more than 2 women) wrote	'Nun' of the women kind	نُونُ النِّسَاءِ	نَ	نَ	كَتَبْنَ	هُنَّ
You (man) wrote			تَ	تَ	كَتَبْتَ	أَنْتَ
You (2 men) wrote			تُمَا	تُمَا	كَتَبْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
You (more than 2 men) wrote			تُمْ	تُمْ	كَتَبْتُمْ	أَنْتُمْ
You (woman) wrote			تِ	تِ	كَتَبْتِ	أَنْتِ
You (2 women) wrote			تُمَا	تُمَا	كَتَبْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
You (more than 2 women) wrote			تُنَّ	تُنَّ	كَتَبْتُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ
I (male or female) wrote			تُ	تُ	كَتَبْتُ	أَنَا
We (male or female) wrote			نَا	نَا	كَتَبْنَا	نَحْنُ

مُسْتَتِرٌ - hidden, implied, understood, tacit.

الفاعل - The subject, i.e., the doer of the action.

The **أَلِفُ الْوَقَايَةِ** (the alif of protection) of the third form (هُمُ) is not pronounced, though it must be written. It is called **أَلِفُ الْوَقَايَةِ** (the alif of protection). It 'protects' verbs like **أَخَذُوا** (they took) where the **و** is not joined to the body of the verb and therefore may be mistaken for the conjunction **و** meaning 'and'.

Out of the fourteen forms, in 12 forms the doer is attached (**ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ**). Only in two forms, i.e., **هُوَ** and **هِيَ** it can be hidden or it comes after the verb in the sentence.

References from the Noble Quran for جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ						
بِ	لِ	عَنْ	فِي	إِلَى	مِنْ	عَلَى
by, at, in	belongs to, for	away from	in	to	from	on
2:8 And there are people (from men are) who say, "We believe in God and (in) the Last Day"						وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يَقُولُ آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَبِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ
17:1 From the Inviolable House of Worship [at Mecca] to the far distant Place of Worship [at Jerusalem]						مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَا
24:58 before the prayer of daybreak						مِنْ قَبْلِ صَلَاةِ الْفَجْرِ
24:58 and after the prayer of night fall						وَمِنْ بَعْدِ صَلَاةِ الْعِشَاءِ
2:10 In their hearts is a disease						فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرَضٌ
2:17 and leaves them in utter darkness						وَتَرَكَهُمْ فِي ظُلُمَاتٍ
2:27 and spread corruption in the earth						وَيُفْسِدُونَ فِي الْأَرْضِ
2:256 There shall be no coercion in matters of faith						لَا إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ
2:284 Unto God belongs all that is in the heavens and all that is in the earth.						لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ
3:6 He is Who shapes you in the wombs						هُوَ الَّذِي يُصَوِّرُكُمْ فِي الْأَرْحَامِ
3:46 and he shall speak unto men in his cradle						وَيُكَلِّمُ النَّاسَ فِي الْمَهْدِ
3:85 and in the life to come he shall be among (from) the lost						وَهُوَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ
5:41 Theirs shall be (to them belongs) ignominy in this world, and (to them belongs) awesome suffering in the life to come						لَهُمْ فِي الدُّنْيَا خِزْيٌ، وَلَهُمْ فِي الْآخِرَةِ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ
5:54 who strive hard in God's cause						يُجَاهِدُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ

Kinds of Pronouns ضَمَائِرُ (Plural) / ضَمِيرٌ (Singular)

Pronouns are either separate **الْمُنْفَصِلُ** or attached **الْمَتَّصِلُ**.

The **separate** pronouns, also called **detached** pronouns, **ضَمِيرٌ مُنْفَصِلٌ** are independent and are not attached to any other word.

The **attached** pronouns **ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ** are not independent, but are always attached to other words.

In the beginning of our studies we will learn the basic forms. As we progress we will learn them in greater details in book III **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ**.

The pronouns are **مَبْنِيٌّ** (fixed), i.e., **they are not declinable**. They remain stationary in one FORM.

But they do have one fixed form when they are **مَرْفُوعٌ** and another fixed form when they are **مَجْرُورٌ** or **مَنْصُوبٌ**.

For **مَجْرُورٌ** and **مَنْصُوبٌ** there is only one form for **attached pronouns** which we will study here.

Form مَجْرُورٌ and مَنْصُوبٌ	Form مَرْفُوعٌ
Pronouns of Nasb and Jarr the attached form ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ Nasb مَنْصُوبٌ means they are Jarr مَجْرُورٌ means they are	Pronouns of Raf' the separate form ضَمِيرٌ مُنْفَصِلٌ Raf' مَرْفُوعٌ means they are
هُ	هُوَ
هُمَا	هُمَا
هُمْ	هُمْ
هَا	هِيَ
هُمَا	هُمَا
هُنَّ	هُنَّ
كَ	أَنْتَ
كَمَا	أَنْتُمَا
كُمْ	أَنْتُمْ
كَ	أَنْتِ
كَمَا	أَنْتُمَا
كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ
يَ *	أَنَا
نَا	نَحْنُ

* this is known as **يَا الْمُتَكَلِّمُ** — Ya of the first person

عَلَى on	فِي in	إِلَى to	مِنْ from	فِي كِتَابِ مُحَمَّدٍ in Muhammad's book = فِي كِتَابِهِ in his book	كِتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ Muhammad's book = كِتَابُهُ his book	ضَمَائِرُ (plural)	ضَمِيرٌ (singular)
						Pronouns	
						مَنْصُوبٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ in the accusative and genitive cases	مَرْفُوعٌ in the nominative case
عَلَيْهِ	فِيهِ	إِلَيْهِ	مِنْهُ	فِي كِتَابِهِ	كِتَابُهُ	هُ	هُوَ
عَلَيْهِمَا	فِيهِمَا	إِلَيْهِمَا	مِنْهُمَا	فِي كِتَابِهِمَا	كِتَابُهُمَا	هُمَا	هُمَا
عَلَيْهِمْ	فِيهِمْ	إِلَيْهِمْ	مِنْهُمْ	فِي كِتَابِهِمْ	كِتَابُهُمْ	هُمْ	هُمْ
عَلَيْهَا	فِيهَا	إِلَيْهَا	مِنْهَا	فِي كِتَابِهَا	كِتَابُهَا	هَا	هِيَ
عَلَيْهِمَا	فِيهِمَا	إِلَيْهِمَا	مِنْهُمَا	فِي كِتَابِهِمَا	كِتَابُهُمَا	هُمَا	هُمَا
عَلَيْهِنَّ	فِيهِنَّ	إِلَيْهِنَّ	مِنْهِنَّ	فِي كِتَابِهِنَّ	كِتَابُهُنَّ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ
عَلَيْكَ	فِيكَ	إِلَيْكَ	مِنْكَ	فِي كِتَابِكَ	كِتَابُكَ	كَ	أَنْتَ
عَلَيْكُمَا	فِيكُمَا	إِلَيْكُمَا	مِنْكُمَا	فِي كِتَابِكُمَا	كِتَابُكُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
عَلَيْكُمْ	فِيكُمْ	إِلَيْكُمْ	مِنْكُمْ	فِي كِتَابِكُمْ	كِتَابُكُمْ	كُمْ	أَنْتُمْ
عَلَيْكَ	فِيكَ	إِلَيْكَ	مِنْكَ	فِي كِتَابِكَ	كِتَابُكَ	كَ	أَنْتَ
عَلَيْكُمَا	فِيكُمَا	إِلَيْكُمَا	مِنْكُمَا	فِي كِتَابِكُمَا	كِتَابُكُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
عَلَيْكُنَّ	فِيكُنَّ	إِلَيْكُنَّ	مِنْكُنَّ	فِي كِتَابِكُنَّ	كِتَابُكُنَّ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ
عَلَيَّ	فِيَّ	إِلَيَّ	مِنِّي	فِي كِتَابِي	كِتَابِي	يَ	أَنَا
عَلَيْنَا	فِينَا	إِلَيْنَا	مِنَّا	فِي كِتَابِنَا	كِتَابُنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ

Please note: When a word ends with يَ and we attach to it the pronoun يَ (of the speaker) it results in يَّ

...يَّ + يَ (يَاءُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ) = ...يَّ

	مَعَ with	عِنْدَ at, by, near, at the time when	عَنْ from, off, about, away from, concerning	بِـ with, by, in, at, on	لِـ for	فِي بَيْتِ مُحَمَّدٍ in Muhammad's house = فِي بَيْتِهِ in his house	بَيْتُ مُحَمَّدٍ Muhammad's house = بَيْتُهُ his house	ضَمَائِرُ (plural)	ضَمِيرٌ (singular)
								Pronouns	
								مَنْصُوبٌ وَجَرُورٌ	مَرْفُوعٌ
								in the accusative and genitive cases	in the nominative case
	مَعَهُ	عِنْدَهُ	عَنْهُ	بِهِ	لَهُ	فِي بَيْتِهِ	بَيْتُهُ	هُ	هُوَ
	مَعَهُمَا	عِنْدَهُمَا	عَنْهُمَا	بِهِمَا	لَهُمَا	فِي بَيْتِهِمَا	بَيْتُهُمَا	هُمَا	هُمَا
	مَعَهُمْ	عِنْدَهُمْ	عَنْهُمْ	بِهِمْ	لَهُمْ	فِي بَيْتِهِمْ	بَيْتُهُمْ	هُمْ	هُمْ
	مَعَهَا	عِنْدَهَا	عَنْهَا	بِهَا	لَهَا	فِي بَيْتِهَا	بَيْتُهَا	هَا	هِيَ
	مَعَهُمَا	عِنْدَهُمَا	عَنْهُمَا	بِهِمَا	لَهُمَا	فِي بَيْتِهِمَا	بَيْتُهُمَا	هُمَا	هُمَا
	مَعَهُنَّ	عِنْدَهُنَّ	عَنْهُنَّ	بِهِنَّ	لَهُنَّ	فِي بَيْتِهِنَّ	بَيْتُهُنَّ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ
	مَعَكَ	عِنْدَكَ	عَنْكَ	بِكَ	لَكَ	فِي بَيْتِكَ	بَيْتُكَ	كَ	أَنْتَ
	مَعَكُمَا	عِنْدَكُمَا	عَنْكُمَا	بِكُمَا	لَكُمَا	فِي بَيْتِكُمَا	بَيْتُكُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
	مَعَكُمْ	عِنْدَكُمْ	عَنْكُمْ	بِكُمْ	لَكُمْ	فِي بَيْتِكُمْ	بَيْتُكُمْ	كُمْ	أَنْتُمْ
	مَعَكَ	عِنْدَكَ	عَنْكَ	بِكَ	لَكَ	فِي بَيْتِكَ	بَيْتُكَ	كَ	أَنْتَ
	مَعَكُمَا	عِنْدَكُمَا	عَنْكُمَا	بِكُمَا	لَكُمَا	فِي بَيْتِكُمَا	بَيْتُكُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
	مَعَكُنَّ	عِنْدَكُنَّ	عَنْكُنَّ	بِكُنَّ	لَكُنَّ	فِي بَيْتِكُنَّ	بَيْتُكُنَّ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ
	مَعِيَ	عِنْدِي	عَنِّي	بِي	لِي	فِي بَيْتِي	بَيْتِي	ي	أَنَا
	مَعَنَا	عِنْدَنَا	عَنَّا	بِنَا	لَنَا	فِي بَيْتِنَا	بَيْتِنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ

عَلَى on	فِي in	إِلَى to	مِنْ from	فِي كِتَابِ مُحَمَّدٍ in Muhammad's book = فِي كِتَابِهِ in his book	كِتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ Muhammad's book = كِتَابُهُ his book	ضَمَائِرُ (plural)	ضَمِيرٌ (singular)
						Pronouns	
						مَنْصُوبٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ in the accusative and genitive cases	مَرْفُوعٌ in the nominative case
						هُ	هُوَ
						هُمَا	هُمَا
						هُمْ	هُمْ
						هَا	هِيَ
						هُمَا	هُمَا
						هُنَّ	هُنَّ
						كَ	أَنْتَ
						كُما	أَنْتُمَا
						كُم	أَنْتُمْ
						كِ	أَنْتِ
						كُما	أَنْتُمَا
						كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ
						يُ	أَنَا
						نَا	نَحْنُ
Please note: When a word ends with يَ and we attach to it the pronoun يَ (of the speaker) it results in يَ							
...يَ + يَ (يَا الْمُتَكَلِّمُ) = ...يَ							

مَعَ with	عِنْدَ at, by, near, at the time when	عَنْ from, off, about, away from, concerning	بِ with, by, in, at, on	لِ for	فِي بَيْتِ مُحَمَّدٍ in Muhammad's house = فِي بَيْتِهِ in his house	بَيْتُ مُحَمَّدٍ Muhammad's house = بَيْتُهُ his house	Pronouns	
							ضَمَائِرُ (plural) مَنْصُوبٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ in the accusative and genitive cases	ضَمِيرٌ (singular) مَرْفُوعٌ in the nominative case
							هُ	هُوَ
							هُمَا	هُمَا
							هُمْ	هُمْ
							هَا	هِيَ
							هُمَا	هُمَا
							هُنَّ	هُنَّ
							كَ	أَنْتَ
							كُما	أَنْتُمَا
							كُم	أَنْتُمْ
							كَ	أَنْتِ
							كُما	أَنْتُمَا
							كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ
							يُ	أَنَا
							نَا	نَحْنُ

المُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ – The Possessive (or Genitive) Case

More Examples from Qur'an and Hadith

أَمْرُ اللَّهِ	نَصْرُ اللَّهِ	رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	بَيْتُ اللَّهِ
لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ	يَوْمُ الْفَصْلِ	نَاقَةُ اللَّهِ	عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ	بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ	فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ	مِثْقَالُ ذَرَّةٍ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ		عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِينِ	
عَذَابُ اللَّهِ شَدِيدٌ		وَعَذَابُ اللَّهِ حَقٌّ	
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ		نَصْرُ اللَّهِ قَرِيبٌ	
الْكَعْبَةُ بَيْتُ اللَّهِ		مُحَمَّدٌ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ	
قَوْلُ الرَّسُولِ حَقٌّ		الْقُرْآنُ كِتَابُ اللَّهِ	
فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَظِيمٌ		أَصْحَابُ الْكَهْفِ شَبَابٌ	
هَذَا فَضْلُ كَلَامِ اللَّهِ		الشَّيْطَانُ عَدُوُّ الْإِنْسَانِ	
هُوَ مَالِكُ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ		بَيْتُ اللَّهِ عَظِيمٌ	
اللَّهُ سَرِيعُ الْحِسَابِ		طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ	
اللَّهُ رَبُّ النَّاسِ		الدُّنْيَا مَزْرَعَةُ الْآخِرَةِ	
اللَّهُ إِلَهُ النَّاسِ		اللَّهُ مَلِكُ النَّاسِ	
يَوْمُ الْجُمُعَةِ يَوْمُ الْعِيدِ		كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ	
أَفْضَلُ الذِّكْرِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَفْضَلُ الدُّعَاءِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ			

المُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ – References from the Noble Quran for

114:1 Say you, I seek refuge in the Lord of all mankind.	قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ
110:1 When the help of Allah comes	إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ
97:3 The Night of Power is better than a thousand months.	لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ
78:37 From Him Who is the Lord of the universe and the earth and all that is in between them.	رَبِّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا
12:38 That is a grace of Allah upon us and upon mankind.	ذَلِكَ مِنْ فَضْلِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى النَّاسِ
85:10 and for them is the torment of fire	وَلَهُمْ عَذَابُ الْحَرِيقِ
2:39 They are the people of the hell.	أُولَئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ
24:35 Allah is the light of the heavens and the earth.	اللَّهُ نُورُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ
50:42 This is the day of coming forth from the graves.	ذَلِكَ يَوْمُ الْخُرُوجِ
7:73 This is the she camel of Allah.	هَذِهِ نَاقَةُ اللَّهِ
9:30 and the Christians said “Masih (Christ) is the son of Allah”.	وَقَالَتِ النَّصَارَى: الْمَسِيحُ ابْنُ اللَّهِ
6:127 For them is the home of safety.	لَهُمْ دَارُ السَّلَامِ
39:10 and Allah’s earth is spacious.	وَأَرْضُ اللَّهِ وَاسِعَةٌ
48:29 Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.	مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
2:252 These are the verses (Signs, Portents) of Allah.	تِلْكَ آيَاتُ اللَّهِ
10:25 and Allah calls towards the home of peace.	وَاللَّهُ يَدْعُوا إِلَى دَارِ السَّلَامِ
40:55/77 Therefore have patience (O Muhammad). Lo (surely,certainly)! The promise of Allah is true.	فَاصْبِرْ إِنَّ وَعْدَ اللَّهِ حَقٌّ

بَابُ بَيْتِ ابْنِ الْوَزِيرِ جَمِيلٌ

أَبْوَابُ مَسَاجِدِ اللَّهِ كَبِيرَةٌ

ذَهَبَ حَامِدٌ لِحَجِّ بَيْتِ اللَّهِ

شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ	The Phrase
<p>ظَرَفٌ وَمُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ (ظَرَفٌ + اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ)</p> <p>Adverbial Phrase (adverb followed by a noun or pronoun)</p>	<p>جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ (حَرْفُ جَرٍّ + اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ)</p> <p>Prepositional Phrase (preposition followed by a noun or pronoun)</p>
<p>ظَرَفٌ Adverb</p>	<p>حَرْفُ جَرٍّ Preposition</p>
<p>أَمَامَ in front</p>	<p>فَوْقَ above</p>
<p>خَلْفَ behind</p>	<p>تَحْتَ under</p>
<p>أَمَامَ in front</p>	<p>فِي in</p>
<p>خَلْفَ behind</p>	<p>إِلَى to</p>
<p>خَلْفَ behind</p>	<p>مِنْ from</p>
<p>خَلْفَ behind</p>	<p>عَلَى on</p>
<p>خَلْفَ behind</p>	<p>عَنْ away from</p>
<p>أَمَامَ الشَّجَرَةِ عُصْفُورٌ. (١)</p>	<p>لِلَّهِ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَى. (١)</p>
<p>أَمَامَ الْبَيْتِ شَجَرَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ. (٢)</p>	<p>فِي الْبَيْتِ رَجُلٌ. (٢)</p>
<p>تَحْتَ السَّيَّارَةِ كَلْبٌ صَغِيرٌ. (٣)</p>	<p>عَلَى السَّرِيرِ سَاعَةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ. (٣)</p>
<p>خَلْفَ الْمُدْرَسِ سُبُورَةٌ. (٤)</p>	<p>عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ كِتَابٌ جَدِيدٌ. (٤)</p>
<p>Please remember that شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ (Phrase), such as ظَرَفٌ وَمُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ (Adverbial phrases) and جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ (Prepositional phrases) , can never be مُبْتَدَأٌ (Subject) even though a sentence may begin with it. The subject of a nominal sentence must be a noun or pronoun.</p>	

Feminine Gender (الْمَوْثَّاتُ)

a) The usual feminine ending, as said in the first lesson, is **ة** (closed Ta – التاء المربوطة), e.g. **فَاطِمَةٌ** , **بَقَرَةٌ** a cow, **قَرْيَةٌ** a village, **سَلَامَةٌ** safety. However, two feminine nouns have a long **ت** (open Ta – التاء المفتوحة) at the end. They are: **أُخْتٌ** sister, **بِنْتُ** daughter.

b) The second feminine ending is known as *alif maqṣūrah* (أَلِفٌ مَقْصُورَةٌ) short *alif* which is **ى** pronounced as *ā* , e.g. **سَلَمَى** , **لَيْلَى** (names of women), **صُغْرَى** (smaller,f.), **كُبْرَى** (greater,f.).

c) The third feminine ending is called *alif mamdūdah* (أَلِفٌ مَمْدُودَةٌ) , long *alif* which is *hamzah* preceded by *alif*, e.g. **أَسْمَاءُ** (name of a woman), **عَمِيَاءُ** (blind woman), **حَسَنَاءُ** (beautiful woman).

d) There are, however, feminine nouns that do not have any of these endings. They may be classified in the following categories:

1. Names of women, e.g.

زَيْنَبُ , **هِنْدُ** , **مَرْيَمُ**

2. Females, e.g.

أُمُّ mother, **عَرُوسٌ** bride, **أَتَانٌ** she ass.

3. Parts of the body that are double, e.g.

عَيْنٌ eye, **يَدٌ** hand, **أُذُنٌ** ear,
ذِرَاعٌ arm, **رِجْلٌ** foot, leg **سَاقٌ** shank.

4. Names of towns and countries, e.g.

مِصْرُ Egypt, **سُورِيَا** Syria, **الْهِندُ** India.

5. Some everyday words, e.g.

دَارٌ house, **نَارٌ** fire, **رِيحٌ** wind,
سَمَاءٌ sky, **شَمْسٌ** sun, **حَرْبٌ** war,
أَرْضٌ earth, **نَفْسٌ** soul, **طَرِيقٌ** way,path.

All the nouns that do not fall in these categories are masculine. You may also say that all nouns are masculine except those that belong to these categories.

Some Examples of Adjectives

Please analyze them carefully and try to figure out the نَعَتْ وَمَنْعُوتٌ and then translate them into English

الولدُ الحَسَنُ	مُحَمَّدٌ الحَسَنُ
وَلَدٌ حَسَنٌ	اللَّهُ العَظِيمُ
صِرَاطٌ مُسْتَقِيمٌ	الرَّسُولُ الكَرِيمُ
حَامِدٌ رَجُلٌ طَيِّبٌ	حَامِدُ العَالَمِ رَجُلٌ طَيِّبٌ
وَلَدُ المَعْلَمِ الصَّالِحِ	وَلَدُ المَعْلَمِ الصَّالِحِ
ابْنُ حَامِدٍ الصَّادِقِ	ابْنُ حَامِدٍ الصَّادِقِ
بَيْتُنَا الجَدِيدُ	أَيْنَ كِتَابُكَ الكَبِيرُ؟
أَيْنَ قَلَمُهُ المَكْسُورُ؟	قَلَمِي الجَدِيدُ فِي حَقِيبَتِكَ الصَّغِيرَةِ
سَيَّارَتُكَ الجَدِيدَةُ جَمِيلَةٌ	فَصَلُّنَا الجَدِيدُ أَمَامَ المَكْتَبَةِ
نَظَّارَتِي القَدِيمَةُ مَكْسُورَةٌ	ابْنُهُ الأوَّلُ مُهَنْدِسٌ

The Exercises in the Adjectives – Translate into Arabic

1. A big book and a small pen.	
2. The big book and the small pen.	
3. A new desk and the old school.	
4. A small pen and the small book.	
5. The old house and a new door.	
6. The tall boy and a short girl.	
7. The tall girl and the small boy.	
8. An old chair and the new room.	
9. The big girl and the small boy.	
10. The short chair and a long desk.	
11. A big book. On a big book.	
12. The small school. In the small school.	
13. From the old desk. On the new chair.	
14. An old house. In the new school.	
15. A big knife and the long key.	
16. On the short boy. From an old friend.	
17. The big room. On the big mountain.	
18. A long street. In the small car.	
19. The big book is on the new desk.	
20. Hamid is a short boy and Khadijah is a tall girl.	
21. Hamid is in the big house and Khadijah is in the old car.	
22. The pen is on the new desk and the book is on the old chair.	

(الَّتَعْتُ) Some references from the Qur'an for Adjectives

5:15 Undoubtedly, there has to come to you from Allah light and a luminous Book.	قَدْ جَاءَكُمْ مِنَ اللَّهِ نُورٌ وَكِتَابٌ مُبِينٌ.
4:13 And that is the great success.	وَذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ.
12:40 This is the right religion	ذَلِكَ الدِّينُ الْقَيِّمُ
45:10 And for them is a great torment.	وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ.
49:3 For them is forgiveness and a great reward.	لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَأَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ.
68:4 And undoubtedly, you possess excellent manners.	وَإِنَّكَ لَعَلَى خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ.
8:74 For them is forgiveness and honourable provision.	لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَرِزْقٌ كَرِيمٌ.
44:17 and an honourable Messenger came to them.	وَجَاءَهُمْ رَسُولٌ كَرِيمٌ.
2:219 in both there is great sin	فِيهِمَا إِثْمٌ كَبِيرٌ
28:23 and our father is very old.	وَأَبُونَا شَيْخٌ كَبِيرٌ.
1:5 Guide us in the straight path.	اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ.
42:26 And for the infidels there is a severe torment.	وَالْكَافِرُونَ لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ.
85:21 22 But it is a glorious Quran. In well guarded tablet.	بَلْ هُوَ قُرْآنٌ مَجِيدٌ. فِي لَوْحٍ مَحْفُوظٍ.
61:13 help from Allah and a near victory	نَصْرٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ وَفَتْحٌ قَرِيبٌ
26:195 In plain Arabic speech.	بِلِسَانٍ عَرَبِيٍّ مُبِينٍ.
24:12 and say: it is a manifest untruth.	وَقَالُوا هَذَا إِفْكٌ مُبِينٌ.
41:44 They are like those who are called from a far off place.	أُولَئِكَ يُنَادَوْنَ مِنْ مَّكَانٍ بَعِيدٍ.
18:46 The wealth and sons are an adornment of the worldly life	الْمَالُ وَالْبَنُونَ زِينَةُ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا
18:46 and the good deeds that endure are better in the sight of your Lord for reward and better in respect of hope.	وَالْبَاقِيَاتُ الصَّالِحَاتُ خَيْرٌ عِنْدَ رَبِّكَ ثَوَابًا وَخَيْرٌ أَمَلًا.
59:24 His are the Most beautiful names.	لَهُ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَى.

Examples of Simple Sentences from Qur'an

85:21 It is a glorious Qur'an	هُوَ قُرْآنٌ مَجِيدٌ
21:24 This is a reminder	هَذَا ذِكْرٌ
21:50 This is a blessed reminder	هَذَا ذِكْرٌ مُبَارَكٌ
20:112 He is a believer	هُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ
6:16 He is one God	هُوَ إِلَهٌ وَاحِدٌ
19:36 This is a straight way	هَذَا صِرَاطٌ مُسْتَقِيمٌ
11:77 This is a day	هَذَا يَوْمٌ
11:103 That is a day	ذَلِكَ يَوْمٌ
2:2 That is the Book	ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ
43:30 They said: "This is sorcery (mere magic)"	قَالُوا: هَذَا سِحْرٌ
44:44 This (will be) a painful torment	هَذَا عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ
46:12 This is a confirming Scripture	هَذَا كِتَابٌ مُصَدِّقٌ
50:2 The disbelievers say: "This is a strange thing."	فَقَالَ الْكَافِرُونَ: هَذَا شَيْءٌ عَجِيبٌ
53:56 This is a warner	هَذَا نَذِيرٌ
54:8 The disbelievers will say: "This is a hard day."	يَقُولُ الْكَافِرُونَ: هَذَا يَوْمٌ عَسِرٌ
77:38 This is the Day of Decision	هَذَا يَوْمُ الْفَصْلِ
11:103 That (will be) a Day of Testimony	ذَلِكَ يَوْمٌ مَشْهُودٌ
16:116 This is lawful and this is forbidden	هَذَا حَلَالٌ وَ هَذَا حَرَامٌ
14:52 This is a Message for mankind	هَذَا بَلَاغٌ لِلنَّاسِ

Some Examples of Simple Grammatical Analysis of Sentences

<p>The pen IS broken.</p> <p>الْقَلَمُ مَكْسُورٌ</p>	<p>This IS a book.</p> <p>هَذَا كِتَابٌ</p>
<p>الْقَلَمُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>مَكْسُورٌ = خَبَرٌ</p>	<p>هَذَا = اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>كِتَابٌ = خَبَرٌ</p>
<p>The bag IS under the desk.</p> <p>الْحَقِيقَةُ تَحْتَ الْمَكْتَبِ</p>	<p>The book IS on the desk.</p> <p>الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ</p>
<p>الْحَقِيقَةُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>تَحْتَ = ظَرْفٌ - شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p> <p>الْمَكْتَبِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p>	<p>الْكِتَابُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>عَلَى = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>الْمَكْتَبِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>(عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p>
<p>The merchant's house IS in front of the Mosque.</p> <p>بَيْتُ التَّاجِرِ أَمَامَ الْمَسْجِدِ</p>	<p>The Quran IS the book of Allah.</p> <p>الْقُرْآنُ كِتَابُ اللَّهِ</p>
<p>بَيْتٌ = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>التَّاجِرِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>أَمَامَ = ظَرْفٌ - شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p> <p>الْمَسْجِدِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p>	<p>الْقُرْآنُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>كِتَابٌ = خَبَرٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>اللَّهِ = لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ - مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p>
<p>This bicycle belongs to (IS for) the son of the mu'adhdhin.</p> <p>هَذِهِ الدَّرَاجَةُ لِابْنِ الْمُؤَدِّنِ</p>	<p>This house belongs to (IS for) the teacher.</p> <p>هَذَا الْبَيْتُ لِلْمُدْرَسِ</p>
<p>هَذِهِ = اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>الدَّرَاجَةُ = بَدَلٌ</p> <p>لِ = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>ابْنِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>الْمُؤَدِّنِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ.</p> <p>(لِابْنِ الْمُؤَدِّنِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p>	<p>هَذَا = اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>الْبَيْتُ = بَدَلٌ</p> <p>لِ = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>الْمُدْرَسِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>(لِلْمُدْرَسِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p>
<p>THE ARABIC LANGUAGE IS easy.</p> <p>اللُّغَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ سَهْلَةٌ</p>	<p>THE ARABIC IS an easy language.</p> <p>الْعَرَبِيَّةُ لُغَةٌ سَهْلَةٌ</p>
<p>اللُّغَةُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>الْعَرَبِيَّةُ = نَعْتٌ</p> <p>سَهْلَةٌ = خَبَرٌ</p>	<p>الْعَرَبِيَّةُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>لُغَةٌ = خَبَرٌ</p> <p>سَهْلَةٌ = نَعْتٌ</p>

Some Examples of Simple Grammatical Analysis of Sentences

<p>My father IS a big merchant.</p> <p>أَبِي تَاجِرٌ كَبِيرٌ</p> <p>أَبُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>يَ = يَاءُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>تَاجِرٌ = خَبَرٌ</p> <p>كَبِيرٌ = نَعْتٌ</p>	<p>The broken chair IS in that room.</p> <p>الْكُرْسِيُّ الْمَكْسُورُ فِي تِلْكَ الْغُرْفَةِ</p> <p>الْكُرْسِيُّ = مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>الْمَكْسُورُ = نَعْتٌ</p> <p>فِي = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>تِلْكَ = اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>الْغُرْفَةِ = بَدَلٌ</p> <p>(فِي تِلْكَ الْغُرْفَةِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p>
<p>My brother's room IS in front of my room.</p> <p>غُرْفَةُ أَخِي أَمَامَ غُرْفَتِي</p> <p>غُرْفَةُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>أَخٍ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>يَ = يَاءُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>أَمَامَ = ظَرْفٌ - شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p> <p>غُرْفَةِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>يَ = يَاءُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p>	<p>He has a car (a car IS with him) .</p> <p>عِنْدَهُ سَيَّارَةٌ</p> <p>عِنْدَ = ظَرْفٌ - شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ مُقَدَّمٌ</p> <p>هُ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>سَيَّارَةٌ = مُبْتَدَأٌ مُؤَخَّرٌ</p>
<p>I AM in the secondary school.</p> <p>أَنَا فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الثَّانَوِيَّةِ</p> <p>أَنَا = مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>فِي = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>الْمَدْرَسَةِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>الثَّانَوِيَّةِ = نَعْتٌ</p> <p>(فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الثَّانَوِيَّةِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ الْمُبْتَدَأُ</p>	<p>هؤلاءِ مُدَرِّسُونَ</p> <p>هؤلاءِ = اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>مُدَرِّسُونَ = خَبَرٌ</p>
	<p>I have one brother (belongs to me one brother).</p> <p>لِي أَخٌ وَاحِدٌ</p> <p>لِ = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>يَ = يَاءُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>(لِي) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ مُقَدَّمٌ</p> <p>أَخٌ = مُبْتَدَأٌ مُؤَخَّرٌ</p> <p>وَاحِدٌ = نَعْتٌ</p>
<p>إِطَاعَةُ الرَّسُولِ إِطَاعَةُ اللَّهِ</p> <p>إِطَاعَةُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>الرَّسُولِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>إِطَاعَةُ = خَبَرٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>اللَّهُ = لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ - مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p>	<p>هَذَا مِنْ فَضْلِ اللَّهِ</p> <p>هَذَا = اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>مِنْ = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>فَضْلٍ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>اللَّهُ = لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ - مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>(مِنْ فَضْلِ اللَّهِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p>

Some Examples of Simple Grammatical Analysis of Sentences	
<p>The new students WENT to the mosque.</p> <p>الطُّلَّابُ الْجُدُّ ذَهَبُوا إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ</p> <p>الطُّلَّابُ = مُبْتَدَأُ الْجُدُّ = نَعْتُ ذَهَبَ = فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ وَ = فَاعِلٌ (هُمُ) إِلَى = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ الْمَسْجِدِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ (ذَهَبُوا إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ) الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ خَبَرُ الْمُبْتَدَأِ</p>	<p>Amina WENT to the school.</p> <p>آمِنَةُ ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ</p> <p>آمِنَةُ = مُبْتَدَأُ ذَهَبَ = فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ تَ = تَاءُ التَّانِيثِ فَاعِلٌ = ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ (هِيَ) Hidden Pronoun إِلَى = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ الْمَدْرَسَةِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ (ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ) الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ خَبَرُ الْمُبْتَدَأِ</p>
<p>Their father IS the IMAM of this mosque.</p> <p>أَبُوهُمْ إِمَامٌ هَذَا الْمَسْجِدِ</p> <p>أَبُ = مُبْتَدَأُ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ هُمْ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ إِمَامٌ = خَبَرٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ هَذَا = اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ الْمَسْجِدِ = بَدَلٌ</p>	<p>These men ARE farmers from my village.</p> <p>هَؤُلَاءِ الرِّجَالُ فَلَاحُونَ مِنْ قَرِيَّتِي</p> <p>هَؤُلَاءِ = اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ مُبْتَدَأُ الرِّجَالُ = بَدَلٌ فَلَاحُونَ = خَبَرٌ مِنْ = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ قَرِيَّتِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ يَ = يَاءُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p>
<p>Those tall men ARE new engineers.</p> <p>أُولَئِكَ الرِّجَالُ الطَّوَالُ مُهَنْدِسُونَ جُدُّ</p> <p>أُولَئِكَ = اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ مُبْتَدَأُ الرِّجَالُ = بَدَلٌ الطَّوَالُ = نَعْتُ مُهَنْدِسُونَ = خَبَرٌ جُدُّ = نَعْتُ</p>	<p>The new students WENT to the restaurant.</p> <p>الطَّالِبَاتُ الْجُدُّ ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْمَطْعَمِ</p> <p>الطَّالِبَاتُ = مُبْتَدَأُ الْجُدُّ = نَعْتُ ذَهَبَ = فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ نَ = فَاعِلٌ (هُنَّ) إِلَى = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ الْمَطْعَمِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ (ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْمَطْعَمِ) الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ خَبَرُ الْمُبْتَدَأِ</p>
<p>These young men ARE brothers .</p> <p>هَؤُلَاءِ الْفَتَيَةُ إِخْوَةٌ</p> <p>هَؤُلَاءِ = اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ مُبْتَدَأُ الْفَتَيَةُ = بَدَلٌ إِخْوَةٌ = خَبَرٌ</p>	

Some Examples of Simple Grammatical Analysis of Sentences

<p>بَيْتَنَا الْجَدِيدُ قَرِيبٌ مِنَ الْمَطَارِ</p> <p>بَيْتٌ = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>نَا = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>الْجَدِيدُ = نَعَتْ لِلْبَيْتِ</p> <p>قَرِيبٌ = خَبَرٌ</p> <p>مِنْ = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>الْمَطَارِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p>	<p>مِثْلُ نُورِهِ كَمِشْكُوَةٍ</p> <p>مِثْلٌ = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>نُورٍ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>هِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>كَ = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>مِشْكُوَةٍ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>(كَمِشْكُوَةٍ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p>
<p>طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ (حَدِيثٌ)</p> <p>طَلَبٌ = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>الْعِلْمِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>فَرِيضَةٌ = خَبَرٌ</p> <p>عَلَى = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>كُلِّ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>مُسْلِمٍ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p>	<p>وَلِلَّهِ مُلْكُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَإِلَى اللَّهِ الْمَصِيرُ</p> <p>وَ = حَرْفُ عَظْفٍ</p> <p>لِ = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>اللَّهُ = لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ - اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ.</p> <p>(لِلَّهِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ مُقَدَّمٌ</p> <p>مُلْكٌ = مُبْتَدَأٌ مُؤَخَّرٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>السَّمَاوَاتِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p>
<p>بَعْضُهُمْ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْمُتَوَسِّطَةِ</p> <p>بَعْضٌ = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>هُمْ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>فِي = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>الْمَدْرَسَةِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>الْمُتَوَسِّطَةِ = نَعَتْ</p> <p>(فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْمُتَوَسِّطَةِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p>	<p>وَلِلَّهِ مُلْكُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَإِلَى اللَّهِ الْمَصِيرُ</p> <p>وَ = حَرْفُ عَظْفٍ</p> <p>الْأَرْضِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ (مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَى السَّمَاوَاتِ)</p> <p>وَ = حَرْفُ عَظْفٍ</p> <p>إِلَى = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>اللَّهُ = لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ - اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>(إِلَى اللَّهِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ مُقَدَّمٌ</p> <p>الْمَصِيرُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ مُؤَخَّرٌ</p>
<p>اللَّهُ نُورُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ</p> <p>اللَّهُ = لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ - مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>نُورٌ = خَبَرٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>السَّمَاوَاتِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>وَ = حَرْفُ عَظْفٍ</p> <p>الْأَرْضِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ (مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَى السَّمَاوَاتِ)</p>	<p>فِيهَا كُتِبَ قِيَمَةٌ</p> <p>فِي = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>هَا = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>(فِيهَا) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ مُقَدَّمٌ</p> <p>كُتِبَ = مُبْتَدَأٌ مُؤَخَّرٌ</p> <p>قِيَمَةٌ = نَعَتْ</p>

The Dual and the Sound Masculine and Feminine Plurals

Please change the following nouns into Dual and the Sound Masculine and Feminine Plurals and put them into their cases as shown in the example.

FEMININE			MASCULINE			Singular Dual Plural
Genitive مَجْرُورٌ	Accusative مَنْصُوبٌ	Nominative مَرْفُوعٌ	Genitive مَجْرُورٌ	Accusative مَنْصُوبٌ	Nominative مَرْفُوعٌ	
مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمٌ	مُسْلِمًا	مُسْلِمٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَتَانِ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَانِ	مُثْنَى
مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَاتٌ	مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمُونَ	جَمْعٌ
					مُؤَمِّنٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ
					مُدَرِّسٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ
					مُهَنْدِسٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ
					كَافِرٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ
					فَاسِقٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ

The Dual and the Sound Masculine and Feminine Plurals						
FEMININE			MASCULINE			Singular Dual Plural
Genitive مَجْرُورٌ	Accusative مَنْصُوبٌ	Nominative مَرْفُوعٌ	Genitive مَجْرُورٌ	Accusative مَنْصُوبٌ	Nominative مَرْفُوعٌ	
مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمٌ	مُسْلِمًا	مُسْلِمٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَتَانِ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَانِ	مُثْنَى
مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَاتٌ	مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمُونَ	جَمْعٌ
					صَادِقٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ
					كَاذِبٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ
					مُشْرِكٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ
					نَاجِحٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ
					رَاسِبٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ

The Broken Plurals = الجَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرُ

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Broken Plurals = **الْجَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرُ**

[illegible]

[illegible]

Singular, Dual and Plural

هَذَا وَلَدٌ صَالِحٌ.	هَذَا كِتَابٌ جَدِيدٌ.
هَذَانِ وَلَدَانِ صَالِحَانِ.	هَذَانِ كِتَابَانِ جَدِيدَانِ.
هَؤُلَاءِ أَوْلَادٌ صَالِحُونَ.	هَذِهِ كُتُبٌ جَدِيدَةٌ.
هَذَا مُدَرِّسٌ جَدِيدٌ.	هَذِهِ سَاعَةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ.
هَذَا مُهَنْدِسٌ كَبِيرٌ.	هَذِهِ مَدْرَسَةٌ قَدِيمَةٌ.
هَذِهِ عَيْنٌ جَمِيلَةٌ.	هَذَا قَلَمٌ مَكْسُورٌ.
هَذِهِ طِفْلةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ.	هَذِهِ بِنْتُ طَوِيلَةٍ.
هَذَا طَالِبٌ مُجْتَهِدٌ.	هَذِهِ طَالِبَةٌ مُجْتَهِدَةٌ.

Singular, Dual and Plural

هذه مدرّسةٌ صالحةٌ.	هذه سيارَةٌ سريعةٌ.
هذا بيتٌ صغيرٌ.	هذا قميصٌ نظيفٌ.
هذا منديلٌ وسخٌ.	هذا سنٌّ جميلٌ.
هذه ممرضةٌ نشيطةٌ.	هذا طبيبٌ مُسلمٌ.
هذه حديقةٌ واسعةٌ.	هذا طبّاخٌ ماهرٌ.
هذا كلبٌ قصيرٌ.	هذا الحاجُّ القصيرُ من اليابانِ.

Numbers from 1 to 10 in Arabic

Rule # 1

Numbers 1 (one) and 2 (two) always come as adjectives نَعْتٌ

طالبةٌ واحدةٌ

طالبٌ واحدٌ

طالبتان اثنتان

طالبان اثنان

Rule # 2

The numbers from 3 to 10 (العَدَدُ) come as مُضَافٌ

The things counted (المَعْدُودُ) come as مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

Rule # 3

From #3 to #10 the المَعْدُودُ (the things counted) will always be plural – جَمْعٌ

Rule # 4

If the thing counted (المَعْدُودُ) is masculine, the number (العَدَدُ) will be feminine.

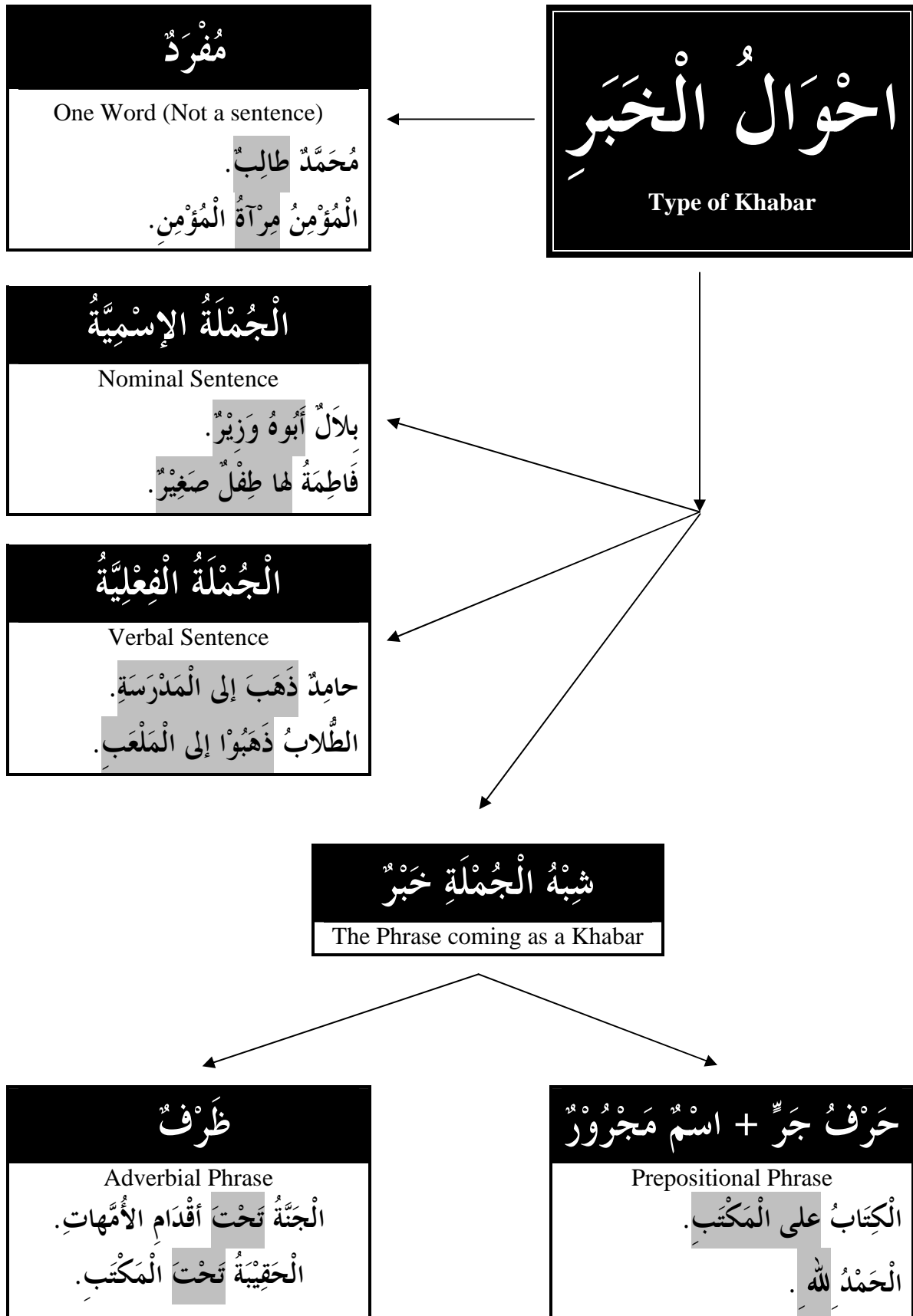
If the thing counted (المَعْدُودُ) is feminine, the number (العَدَدُ) will be masculine.

ثلاثةُ أَقْلَامٍ ، ثلاثةُ كُتُبٍ وثلاثُ سِيَّاراتٍ ، ثلاثُ سَاعَاتٍ

المَعْدُودُ With feminine (the thing counted)	المَعْدُودُ With masculine (the thing counted)	المَعْدُودُ Counting without			
				Feminine	Masculine
		1	١	واحدةٌ	واحدٌ
		2	٢	اثنتان	اثنان
ثلاثُ	ثلاثةُ	3	٣	ثلاثُ	ثلاثةُ
أربعُ	أربعةُ	4	٤	أربعُ	أربعةُ
خمسُ	خمسةُ	5	٥	خمسُ	خمسةُ
ستُ	ستةُ	6	٦	ستُ	ستةُ
سبعُ	سبعةُ	7	٧	سبعُ	سبعةُ
ثمانِي	ثمانِيَة	8	٨	ثمانِي	ثمانِيَة
تسعُ	تسعةُ	9	٩	تسعُ	تسعةُ
عشرُ	عشرةُ	10	١٠	عشرُ	عشرةُ

Examples of Numbers from 3 to 10 from the Qur'an (آيَاتُكَ)

19: 10	ثَلَاثٌ	قَالَ ءَايَتُكَ أَلَّا تُكَلِّمَ النَّاسَ ثَلَاثَ لَيَالٍ سَوِيًّا
11: 65	ثَلَاثَةٌ	فَقَالَ تَمَتَّعُوا فِي دَارِكُمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ
24: 6	أَرْبَعٌ	فَشَهَادَةُ أَحَدِهِمْ أَرْبَعُ شَهَادَاتٍ بِاللَّهِ إِنَّهُ لَمِنَ الصَّادِقِينَ
9:2	أَرْبَعَةٌ	فَسِيحُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ
3: 125	خَمْسَةٌ	يُمَدِّدْكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِخَمْسَةِ آلَافٍ مِنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ مُسَوِّمِينَ
7: 54	سِتَّةٌ	إِنَّ رَبَّكُمْ اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ فِي سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ
12: 43	سَبْعٌ	وَقَالَ الْمَلِكُ إِنِّي أَرَى سَبْعَ بَقَرَاتٍ سِمَانٍ يَأْكُلُهُنَّ سَبْعٌ عِجَافٌ
15: 44	سَبْعَةٌ	لَهَا سَبْعَةُ أَبْوَابٍ لِكُلِّ بَابٍ مِنْهُمْ جُزْءٌ مُقْسُومٌ
28: 27	ثَمَانِي	إِنِّي أُرِيدُ أَنْ أُنكِحَكَ إِحْدَى ابْنَتَيَّ هَاتَيْنِ عَلَى أَنْ تَأْجُرَنِي ثَمَانِيَ حِجَجٍ
69: 7	ثَمَانِيَةٌ	سَخَّرَهَا عَلَيْهِمْ سَبْعَ لَيَالٍ وَثَمَانِيَةَ أَيَّامٍ حُسُومًا
17: 101	تِسْعٌ	وَلَقَدْ ءَاتَيْنَا مُوسَى تِسْعَ آيَاتٍ بَيِّنَاتٍ
27: 48	تِسْعَةٌ	وَكَانَ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ تِسْعَةُ رَهْطٍ يُفْسِدُونَ فِي الْأَرْضِ
6: 160	عَشْرٌ	مَنْ جَاءَ بِالْحَسَنَةِ فَلَهُ عَشْرُ أَمْثَالِهَا
5: 89	عَشْرَةٌ	فَكَفَّارَتُهُ إِطْعَامُ عَشْرَةِ مَسَاكِينَ



(Group:) الباب :

(Root letters of the verb) الحروف الأصلية :

(Verb) الفعل:

المجهول		النون الثقيلة	المنصوب	المجزوم			المعلوم			الضمير			
			Will not do	Didn't do	Don't do	Must do							
المضارع	الماضي		لن	لم	لا الناهية	لام الأمر	الأمر	المضارع	الماضي				
										هُوَ	المذكر	الغائب	
										هُمَا			
										هُمْ			
										هِيَ	المؤنث		
										هُمَا			
										هِنَّ			
										أَنْتَ	المذكر	المخاطب	
										أَنْتُمَا			
										أَنْتُمْ			
										أَنْتِ	المؤنث		
										أَنْتُمَا			
										أَنْتِنَّ			
										أَنَا	المذكر و المؤنث	المتكلم	
										نَحْنُ			

(Verbal Noun) المصدر :

(Passive Participle) اسم المفعول :

(Active Participle) اسم الفاعل :